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Duke of Athol.	Mark Lemon.
Duc d' Aumale.	Abraham Lincoln.
Auber.	Dr. Livingstone.
Marie Amelie.	Longfellow, H. W.
Cardinel Antonelli.	Sir C. Lyell.
The Japanese Ambassadors, at present in England.	John Leech.
Dr. Babington.	Dr. W. Lawrence.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.	Mons. Lessepe.
T. Benedict, Esq.	Miss Louisia Leclercq.
Sterndale Bennett.	Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Mons. Berryer.	The late Lord Macaulay
Sergeant Bodkin.	Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Rosa Bonheur.	Duke of Manchester.
Sir David Brewster.	Duchess of Manchester.
Shirley Brooks.	Signor Mario.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.	Baron Martin.
The late I. K. Brunell.	Rev. Henry Melville.
Captain Burton.	Meyerbeer.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.	T. B. Millais, R. A.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.	Count de Morny.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.	Countess de Morny.
Baron Bunsen.	Miss Fanny Marston.
Sir James Brook.	Marzini.
Biondin.	Baron Marochetti.
Serjeant Ballantine.	Rev. Hugh McNeil.
John Bright.	Rev. Dr. Manning.
Lord Brougham.	Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Sir John Burgoyne.	Celine Montelan.
Louis Blanc.	Charles Mathews.
Buckstone.	Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Billington.	Frank Mathews.
Mademoiselle Bressant.	The late Genl. Sir C. Napier.
Agnes Bouricault.	The late Adm. Sir C. Napier.
Duke of Buccleuch.	Ex-king of Naples.
Sir James Bowring.	Ex-Queen of Naples.
Lord Cowley.	Miss Florence Nightingale.
Duke of Cambridge.	Marquis of Normanby.
Duchess of Cambridge.	Lawrence Oliphant.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	General Sir James Outram.
Richard Cobden.	Professor Owen.
Lord Cranworth.	Bishop of Oxford
Eliza Cook.	The O'Donoghu
Michael Costa.	Captain Sherard Osborne.
George Cruickshank, Esq.	Miss Oliver.
Professor De Morgan.	Lord Palmerston.
Late Lord Canning.	Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
The late Lady Canning.	Rev. Punshon.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.	Sir F. Pollock.
Sir Charles Eastlake.	Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
Earl of Carlisle.	The present Sir Robert Peel.
Miss Cottrell.	Colonel Portlock.
Madame Celeste.	Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Wilkie Collins.	Count Persigny.
Madame Carvalho.	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Miss Kate Carson.	Mademoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song," from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
Lord Dundreary.	The late Madame Rachel.
Sir Herbert Edwards.	Professor Ramsay.
Sir Charles Eastlake.	Sims Reeves.
Lord Elgin.	Madame Ristori.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.	Mr. F. Robson.
Fairbairn, W.	Signor Rossini.
Professor Faraday.	Duchess of Roxburgh.
Fechter.	The Duke of Rutland.
Count of Flanders.	The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
W. P. Frith, R.A.	Rarey.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.	Earl Russell.
Lord Gough.	Duke of Richmond.
Signor Giuglini.	Roupell.
W. E. Gladstone.	Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Arabella Goddard.	Miss Ada Swanborough.
Colonel Greathed.	Madame Sherrington.
General Sir Patrick Grant.	George A. Sala.
Dr. T. E. Gray.	Sir Walter Scott.
Rev. C. Gresley.	Shakspeare.
Madame Grisi.	Mrs. Stirling.
George Grote.	Earl of Shrewsbury.
Guizot.	Tom Sayers.
Signor Gordoni.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Sir Hope Grant.	Countess of Shaftesbury.
Earl Granville.	General Sir C. Straubenze.
Lord Ellenborough.	Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lord Gomm.	Lindsay Sloper.
Gibson, R. A.	Stanley, Vocalist.
Lord Grosvenor.	S. G. O.
Duke of Hamilton.	The late Albert Smith.
Duchess of Hamilton.	The late Robert Stephenson.
Charles Halle.	Duchess of Sutherland.
Haliburton, T.	Miss Louisa Leclercq.
Sir John Herschell.	Sir Emerson Tennant.
Dr. Holden.	Professor Tennant.
Rev. Dr. Hook.	Miss Lydia Thompson.
Thomas Hughes.	Alfred Tennyson.
Professor Huxley.	Thackery, W. M.
D. D. Home.	Mademoiselle Titiens.
Miss Heath.	Anthony Trollope.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.	F. M. Tupper.
Baron Humboldt.	Tom Taylor.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.	M. Thiers.
Miss Herbert.	Tamberlik.
General Sir John Inglis.	Professor Tyndall.
Captain Hope Johnstone.	Signor Verdi.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.	V. Wallace.
The late Douglas Jerrold.	Mrs. Windham.
Mrs. Charles Kean.	Lord Westbury.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.	Duchess of Wellington
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.	Professor Willis.
Kinglake.	Sam Warren.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.	Spencer Walpole.
Charles Knight.	Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Louis Kossuth.	Professor Wheatstone.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.	General Windham.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.	Cardinal Wiseman.
Lord Lansdowne.	Wagner.
Lord Lyndhurst.	Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AN FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 16th October 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	145 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	1 discount.
Ezekiel's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	13 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	37 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	62 prem. ex-[div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	59 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	151 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	151 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	2 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	[ex-div. 53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 10,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	450 per share	Rs. 2,000 pm p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 34,500
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	[per share
Freze Press Co.	250	.....	[pm.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 prem.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	£20.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmi.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittysapinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 25 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	8 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 900 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	No purchasers.
House and Land Investment Company	200	.....	33.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	4,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	200 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	300 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 102½
,, Loan 1855-56 .....
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... 95¼
,, Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 110½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-2-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) £3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seed) £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed) £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China .....
To Clyde ..... } No offers.
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (15th Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	580 to 582
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	584 to 585
New Bhowngurre, (ready.)	,,	534 to 535
New Comravutter	,,	535 to 540
New Compta, (ready.)	,,	560 to 562
New Dharwar Sawgunned	,,	655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	530 to 535
New Veeravul	,,	540 to 545
New Khandeish	,,	515 to 520
New Poratcee	,,	545 to 550
New Accote	,,	570 to 575
New Mauglore	,,	548 to 555
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 2 to 7 3	per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 11 to 6 12	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33	
Niger	,, 40 to 41	
	,, 37 to 38	

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 13TH OCT., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 25th Sept. 1863.	From 26th Sept. to 3rd Oct. 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
,, 1862-63	44,563	904	45,467
,, 1863-64	...	488	488
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
,, 1863-64	96	38	134

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 6th Oct. 1863.	From 7th to 13th Oct. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	74	*26,142½
,, 1862-63	42,725½	1,272	114	43,997½
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	...	...	½	4,410½
,, 1863-64	...	96	...	96

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 6th Oct. 1863.	From 7th to 13th Oct. 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,015½	2	26,015½
,, 1862-63	39,912	1,484	39,912
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
,, 1862-63	4,144½	3	4,144½
,, 1863-64	...	96	...

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 125
Do. 1862-63 ,, ... 2,601½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 ,, ... 266
DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 7TH TO 13TH OCT. 1863. Chests.
Per Steamer *Columbian* 2
Of the Season 1861-62.
Per Steamer *Azof* 159
Per Steamer *John Bright* 403½
Per Steamer *Columbian* 621½
Total... 1,585
Of the Season 1863-64.
None.
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *John Bright* 3
Of the Season 1863-64.
Per Steamer *Columbian* 96
Total... 1,585

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted.)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 14th October 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
	14 Sheu-Shai	Gillham, do.	3 do.
Oct.	15 Granet Etate	Jacobs	Calcutta 2 Aug.
	15 Indian Queen	Jago	Liverpool 1 July.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Indian Queen*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Jago and two children.

Per Ship *Sheu Shai*, from Calcutta —2 Natives.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Indian Queen*, from Liverpool, 1st July 1863.—Vessels spoken, 22nd July *City of Quebec*, from Leith to Sydney, in 17° 49' N. and 26° 36' W., July 24th *City of Palaces*, southward in 13° 50' N. and 26° 47' W., July 27, Barque *Witch of Dundee*, from Algoa Bay, for London, in 13° 29' N., and 26° 25' W., July 28, Barque *Pera*, from Swansea, for Valparaiso, 13° 30' N. and 26° 50' W., July 31st, Dutch ship *Kortenaar*, from Rotherdam for Batavia, in 8° 16' N. and 28° 12' W., reported having picked up the crew of the ship *Carshen*, from Liverpool, their vessel having been burnt off the Cape de Verde Island, and landed the crew at Saint Vincent Island. August 12th, spoke the Barque *Vevest*, from London to Colombo River, in 5° 23' N. and 17° 39' W., August 4, Ship *Indemnity*, from London to Melbourne, in 1° 53' N. and 20° 47' W., October 11, Ship *Mayaram Dayaram*, from Bombay to Calcutta, in 16° 48' N. and 72° 50' E.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat,

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessel obtained her port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Lady Franklin*, Charles Rowle, bound to Moulmein.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 15TH OCTOBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

Baron Renfrew.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Aaron Brown.—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee ; 301 bales cotton, 1,053½ cwt., Enderjee Narronjee.

Sea Park.—65 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Courjee Ludha.

Lord Palmerston.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Jewraz Soonderjee ; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., N. B. Mody and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Joshua.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass ; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor ; 32 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Kessowjee Madonjee.

City of Brussels.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

Bates Family.—160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Runchore Mesjee.

Oriental.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cursetjee Bomonjee ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jewraz Balloo ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mesjee Dossa ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Khatsey.

Beeston Castle.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee ; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jewraz Mesjee.

Thythonus.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co.

Lady Havelock.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

Maharatha.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Hainsman.—150 bales cotton. 525 cwt., Parmanund Persotum ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee ; 150 bales cotton. 525 cwt., Jeatha Mesjee.

Edendale.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co. ; 200 bales hemp, 700 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jewraz Mailey ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Kessowjee Petamber ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Manockchund Kursonchund ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Moolchund Dewchund ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewdass Ramjee.

Eurocly don.—462 bundles surseesed, 231 cwt., Cullianjee Damjee.

Elephalet Greely.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Havre.

Maupertius.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormomud ; 165 bags gingillyseed, 232½ cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

Vessels.	Stations.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugli	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Vaille—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1104 Camperdown, Houston.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
999 City of Brussels, —Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1021 Elphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons. (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Encelydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1328 Hainesman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
1236 Lamartine, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 10)
480 Magdalene, R. Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Marchand e Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1069 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1425 Pera, Tweddie.
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoelar, Frieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
744 Seapark, Bell—Gray & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
896 Sammarellee, R. Hughes.
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)

MAURITIUS.

Elenore (F).

803 Sea Lion, Alexander—Seaman Shaw.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)

FOR MAULMAIN.

1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nicoda—H. K. Sidick. (c. l. Sept. 21)

FOR COLOMBO.

541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

411 Maupertius, Leborgne—Gales Sick & Co.
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

956 Esmeralds, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

290 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)

NOT FIXED.

Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
327 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s). Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadley, Dossabhoy—Manockjee Oomerbhoy.
911 Dalhousie (s), Moreland—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford.
291 Fatla Mubarack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
865 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
956 Granita State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff. Inkerman, Grant.
952 Indian Queen, Jago.
792 Japanese, Thaker—Lyon Brothers.
956 Kossuth, J. Bennett—E. Bates & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
515 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co. Orissa, Evans.
Penang (s), Blackmore.
791 Pooloo Condore—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
665 Sparkling, Emery—Cohen & Co.
806 Sheu Shah, Gillam.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, Carling.
1496 Malta (s). S. Hyde. Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, A. B. Farquhar
742 Singapore (s), Pinhey.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessie, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

900 Anna Henderson, Kleinhan—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

340 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
945	Cospatrick, Reynolds—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidance, Reily—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	Aug. 28
1153	East, Boyd.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
480	Empress, Piers.	July 20
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	Aug. 11
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	June 18
1108	Glasgow, Taylor. H. M. St. Assaye.	Aug. 17
1036	Marian Moore, Mooce.	
731	Percy Douglas, Hau on.	July 4
956	Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 24
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
2345	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	
893	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Limstrong.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
	Tweed.	Sept. 3
1064	Windsor Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 10
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson. & Co.	June 19
824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 18
1282	Clarence, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
680	Clyde, Jordain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flavia of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
845	Harvey, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
686	Idnus, Sandberg.	July 28
978	Kildare, L. dcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Marinta, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Morenzo, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Paliaurus, Tegao.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1267	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
737	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1101	Shannon.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonnec.	Aug. 18
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 20
1349	Uncas, Grcely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
1131	War Clond, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller.	

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

999	Khimjee Oldwjee, Salt—E Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Diadem.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,	

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

	Enfield, Reed.	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
960	Falkland, Pendoe.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
533	Neptune, Veary. Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SYDNEY.

1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladstone.	
1734	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumondes.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471	Aon.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
999	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co. Outram (s).	

FROM BOSTON.

	Moonlight (s).	

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

477	Good Success. Avabhoy, Marr.	
1200	Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1024	Africa.	
600	Aristidei.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
804	Futahool Aziz.	Aug. 26
368	Faluca Sadan.	
1306	Inkermann, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 22
1010	Latona.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNeu & Co.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1494	Renown (s), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
793	Rutland—S. H. & Co.	
1029	Royal Alfred.	
2035	Red Jacket.	
905	Southern Rights.	
806	Shen Shah.	July 25
1490	Shove Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26

FROM MOULMEIN.

	Agincra.	Sept. 10
	Ocean Belle.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	Sept. 30
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
	W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Camera, Motz.	Aug. 1
657	Elinor Bowden.	May 5
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
618	Lady Macdonald, Bannell—Fleming & Co,	June 3
	Mudge, Stewart.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396	Brierley.	July 15
548	Melody, Janes.	June 11
491	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7

FROM THE CLYD .

783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmessen, Bait.	June 29
394	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675	Alipore, Fleming & Co. Appolina, Weighell. Jason, Le Marchee.	July 10

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Holland, Major Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, from Bheandey

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 15.

Stewart, Ensign D. G., 1st Her Majesty's 56th Regt., to join to Deesa.
Garnett, Captain R. J., 6th I. Dragoons, on medical certificate, to England.
Raynsford, Lieutenant G. M., Cadre 5th Regt. M. L. Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Carey, Captain A., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.
Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Panwell.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 15TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N.I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Bombardier J. Kidd, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, arrived at the Presidency en route to Ahmedabad, is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regt., until the departure of the Steamer for Surat.

Embarkation returns for Surat to be made out and sent in to the Deputy Quarter Master General accordingly.

2. The Barrack Master at the Presidency has permission to proceed to Khandalla, on the morning of the 19th instant, for the purpose of handing over the Barracks and Furniture to the Quarter Master General's Depot.

The Officer Commanding Colaba Sanatarium has permission to send the wife and three children of the late Serjeant Killifoil, of the 18th B. R. A., to rejoin, her Battery at Baroda.

Embarkation returns for Surat to be made out and sent in to the Deputy Quarter Master General accordingly.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

Lieut. Fisher Commanding Colaba Sanitarium 20th October 1863 to 18th November 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 9863.

No. 505.—Lieutenant A. L. Playfair, of the Bengal Establishment, Adjutant 5th Regiment Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 506.—Assistant Surgeon G. D. Riddell, of the Madras Establishment, 5th Regiment Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 507.—Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, of the 5th Madras Light Cavalry, and doing duty with the 3rd Light Cavalry, is allowed, a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 508.—Assistant Surgeon B. Williamson, of the Madras Establishment, 2nd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 509.—With reference to G. O. No. 466, of 15th September last, paragraph 18, Men of the Corps of Gun Lascars volunteering for the Store Lascars will count their service in the Corps of Gun Lascars towards the higher rates of pay given after ten years' service in the Corps of Store Lascars.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1863.

No. 510.—Surgeon Major S. M. Pelly is appointed Presidency Surgeon of the 2nd District, vice Surgeon Major Manisty.

No. 511.—Lieutenant Colonel D'Oyly Compton, Paymaster at the Presidency, is permitted to proceed to Sea and the Malabar Coast, with leave of absence for one month, from the 13th instant on medical certificate ; Mr. Betham conducting Lieutenant Colonel Compton's duties.

No. 512.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Charles McMillan, to be Conductor, from 25th September 1863, in the room of Conductor Doyle, deceased.

Store and Park Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor James Barker, to be Sub-Conductor, from 25th September 1863, in the room of Conductor Doyle, deceased.

No. 513.—The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is made :—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor George Savage, to be Conductor, from 17th September 1863, in the room of Conductor White, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1863.

No. 514.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 29th September 1863, No. 609, is republished :—

"No. 609.—With the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor General, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to authorize for each Garrison Battery of Royal Artillery one Non-Effective Pay Serjeant who will also perform the duties of Savings Bank

ever one that is worth incurring some expense in carrying out in a country so entirely devoid of natural stores of fuel, such as coal, peat, &c., as this Presidency is.

8. In the absence of such natural stores it behoves the Government in the face of an increasing demand for fuel, arising from the increase of population and the general denudation of the country of timber, (exemplified by an increase varying from 100 to 200 per-cent. in the price of fuel within the last twenty years) to take measures for artificially creating stores of fuel. It is clear that in doing so, the wants of the existing population should not be looked to so much as those of a future generation, and the provision now to be made should be on a sufficiently large liberal scale to meet their requirements. It should also be borne in mind that the supply intended to be created will only be gradual in growth, and that many years must elapse before the trees can come to maturity.

9. These views should be communicated to the Conservator of Forests, who should be desired to take the subject fully into his consideration, and report the details for carrying out the measure, together with a draft of rules, showing clearly the duties of his own, of the Collectors' and of other Departments, in this matter.

Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

To the Conservator of Forests,
To the Revenue Commissioner S. D.,
To the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

GOODS AT THE TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE.

The following Notification is published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Notice is hereby given, under the provisions of Section 189 of Act VI. of 1863 (the Consolidated Customs Act), that from and after the 1st November 1863, the following periods will be allowed for removing Goods free of Wharfage Fees, from the Government Wharves, Piers or Sheds, or other authorized landing places of the Custom Houses within the Town and Island of Bombay:—

Town Custom House.
Dutiable Goods.
On the Pier.....24 hours } From the time of depo-
Import side.....7 days. } siting or landing.
Export side.....3 days from the time of depositing.

Free Goods.
Import and Export side ..2 days from the time of depositing or landing.

All other Government Bunders.
Dutiable Goods.
Import side.....Seven days from the time of depositing or landing.
Export side.....Three days from the time of depositing.

Free Goods.
Import and Export Sides....Two days from the time of depositing or landing.

On all goods not cleared and removed beyond the Custom House premises within the periods above specified, wharfage fees or warehouse rent will be charged according to the rates specified below.

The day of landing or depositing and that of removal will be reckoned as one day. Sundays and holidays will be allowed in addition to the other rent-free periods and when delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass goods after application made in due course for that purpose, the days of such delay will not be reckoned in any term.

The scale specified is generally in excess of that hitherto in operation, but is now raised not with any view of Government deriving an increased revenue from wharfage or warehouse rents, but solely, that parties landing or shipping goods may be induced to do so with despatch, and that goods may not be left for long periods within the Custom House premises, to the great obstruction of business, merely because the owners may find it cheaper to deposit them there than elsewhere.

THE RECENT COLLISIONS IN THE HARBOUR.

The following is the finding of the Court of Inquiry appointed by Government in August last to investigate into the cause of the Collisions between the ships *Nadur Shah*, *Margaret Jane* and the *Kossuth*, in the Harbour of Bombay on the 15th August last:—

The Superintendent of Marine should take due notice of Mr. Ireland's careless conduct of his duty.

Report.

We are of opinion that the collisions between the ships *Nadur Shah*, *Margaret Jane*, and *Kossuth* were chiefly owing to a sudden change of wind after the Pilot had got the former ship under way.

It appears that the *Nadur Shah* was brought into the Harbour the day previous to the collision, viz., the 14th August, by Mr. Ireland, 1st class Pilot, who states that he was misinformed as to the vessel's draught of water. We are of opinion that Mr. Ireland did not exercise due care and skill in placing the *Nadur Shah* so near the rocky ground.

It further appears that the Master of the *Nadur Shah* was not on board at the time of the collisions, and according to the evidence of Mr. Nancarrow it appears that a great deal of confusion prevailed on board that vessel causing delay in unmooring, in consequence of which the *Nadur Shah* instead of being under way with the first of the ebb, was not moved until the tide had set down strong.

We think that Mr. Nancarrow would have been more prudent, if on finding how strong the ebb-tide had set down, before the vessel was under way, he had waited until its force had somewhat subsided or made more sail to stem it.

N. Oliver,
Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.
W. J. Barker, Retired Captain, I. N.
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Bombay, Police Office, September 1863.
W. F. Mannion, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 9th October 1863.—*Id.*

SALE OF WASTE LAND.

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No. 18, dated 9th July 1863, is published for general information:

"Paragraph 1.—I have had under my consideration in Council the letters from your Excellency's Government, dated the 26th September (No. 16), 27th September (No. 17), and 31st December (No. 22) 1862, also your further letters of the present year, dated the 7th January (No. 1), 31st January (No. 2), 2nd February (No. 3), 6th February (No. 4), and 5th May (No. 11), and your letter in the Foreign (Revenue) Department, dated the 22nd January (No. 3) 1863.

2. These letters infrom me of the proceedings which have been taken by your Excellency in Council, and by the several Governments, consequent on the receipt of my Despatch of the 9th July (No. 14) 1862, on the subject of the sale of Waste Lands in fee simple.

3. The Rules which have been promulgated for the sale of Waste Lands in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Sind, appear to me generally to carry out the instructions contained in that Despatch, and do not call for any particular remark. You will carefully watch their operation, and if any of their requirements should be found to throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of persons desirous of acquiring land at the disposal of Government, you will make such modifications as may be practicable, consistently with the paramount object of securing the rights of third parties under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. I am glad to learn that, at least in the North-West Provinces, and, it may be inferred, in other parts of India, the preliminary survey required by my Despatch will not interpose any serious difficulty. The Board of Revenue, in their letter to the Government North-West Provinces, dated 2nd October 1862, observe—'under existing circumstances, every facility is given to applicants to indicate the position and limits of the grants they are anxious to obtain, and the Survey and demarcation at that stage is an easy and inexpensive process.'

4. There is one point, however, to which I desire to direct the attention of your Excellency in Council. By the 18th of the Bengal Rules, grantees of Waste Lands, under previously existing rules, are permitted to redeem the future land revenue payable on their grants 'for an amount equal to the present value of all future stipulated annual payments calculated at 5 per cent. interest, provided the said amount is not less than two rupees eight annas an acre on the whole area.' By No. 17 of the North-West Provinces Rules, similar grants may be redeemed, not at the present value of the future stipulated paymenis, but 'at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency of the grants', calculated according to the market rate of 4 per cent. Government Securities at the time being. It is desirable that the same rule in this respect should prevail throughout India, and it appears to me that the Bengal rule is the fairest and most equitable both as regards the interests of the person desirous of redeeming, and those of the revenue."

By order,
A. Robertson, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 14th October 1863.—*Id.*

KATTYWAR.

(*Kattywar Political Agency Gazette, Oct.* 8.)

To the Chief Talookdars, and Bhoomias of Kattywar.

I remark, with great regret, the difficulty the Treasury department of this Agency has in collecting sums of money due by you generally.

The permanent Tribute in Kattywar was, in some instances, a heavy tax when it was first fixed fifty-five years ago. It is now a burden to no State and is scarcely felt by the majority; nevertheless payments are made with the greatest irregularity, and much valuable time is spent in collecting what ought to be paid the very day it becomes due.

I think it right to inform you, that I have instructed the Treasury office to spare no exertions in securing punctual payments for the future, and I wish everyone to know that I shall support that department with all the means at my disposal.

I regret to remark that, on the 1st September—
16 States and talookas still owe tribute aggregating Rs. 16,3421-2-9, on account of last year:
40 States owe interest for 1861-62, Rs. 3,324-1-11:
33 States owe Rs. 8,179-12-9, interest for 1862-63.

Amongst the defaulters, I regret to remark, the First Class State of Porebunder, and the Second Class State of Wankaneer.

R. H. Keatinge, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency.
Rajkote, 28th September 1863.

NOTICE.

The Fair of the Kattywar States.

The Chiefs and Talookdars of Kattywar have arranged to establish an Annual Fair, to be held yearly at the commencement of the winter season, under the auspices of the Kattywar Political Agency.

Government has signified its approval of the measure.

The first Fair will be held at Rajkote in the year 1864.

It will be considered to commence on the 15th November and to close on the 15th December.

After the first Fair has been held, the place and the exact date of meeting for future years will be decided.

The Fair has been established for the Sale and Exchange of General Merchandize.

For the sale of Horses, and for the Exhibition of the produce of the Government Stud Horses.

Horned Cattle of the Gheer breed will also be exhibited.

There will, on the occasion of the first Fair, be an Exhibition of European Agricultural Instruments, which will be shown in motion and at work; those instruments which are the property of the Committee will be sold by auction to the highest bidders at the close of the meeting for the benefit of the Subscribers.

From the 1st of November to the 31st of December, all Transit Duty will be remitted on Goods or Cattle going to or coming from the Fair.

Special arrangements will be made on the road from Jooria to Rajkote for the security of Travellers and Merchants, coming from the West to attend the Fair.

Between Ahmedabad and Rajkote, every precaution will also be taken to smooth the journey for Travellers, and for the protection of Goods.

If any number of European Merchants should signify their intention of attending the Fair special steps will be taken for their accommodation between Ahmedabad and Rajkote: and arrangements will be made for obtaining a temporary Hotel at the latter place, during the Fair season.

Nearly 20,000 Rupees have already been subscribed for the Agricultural Exhibition and for the general purposes of the Fair.

By order of the Committee,
Mukundrae Munirae, Secretary.
Rajkote, 1st October 1863.

BANGALORE.

We are not at liberty at this moment to refer at length to a most unfortunate circumstance of recent occurrence in Military society at this Station, which, we fear, promises to introduce what is styled in Upper India the "Simla element" among us. Whether the practice, sharp and decisive, which obtains in the "Black Watch," is to disturb social existence at Bangalore, is a matter which Sir Hope Grant, like Sir Hugh Rose, will be speedily called upon to determine. As Commanding Officer, during many years, of H. M.'s 9th Lancers, Sir Hope was very popular in stations like Meerut and Umballa—not to speak of Simla where now-a-days "*Horrida*" *Bella* are the rule. To live in peace indeed was easy, for Sir Hope loved harmony even in the shape of a huge Violoncello, the constant strumming of which riled only one man—a General Officer in the Company's Service now deceased, and who, unlike the then Major Grant, had no music in his soul. We do not for a moment doubt that Sir Hope Grant will always be ready to vindicate the rights of English gentlemen and to put down anything like Priestley-cum-Fitz-Gerald practice. Our readers may rely upon it that the whole case, after calm consideration—and up to the present only the *fustigi rerum* are known to us—will meet with ample justice. Sir Hugh Rose has given us a horror of acting, in Military quarrels, upon impulse, and rushing prematurely into the discussion of questions involving the honour of officers and gentlemen. But as the charming *Rosalie* says in Beaumarchais play, *La suite viendra!*—*Herald, October* 9.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The *Englishman* of the 3rd October again announces that the Crown Lawyers, consulted by the Royal Commission on the Staff Corps Mutiny, have held information of the Staff Corps was illegal. He states that letters received by the Bombay Mail has brought out full confirmation of the truth of the report. We should not be surprised at any complication occurring under the glorious confusion that reigns at present. We pity the unfortunate sufferers from the ignorance and obstinacy of Sir Charles Wood and the Horse Guards. There was heart-burning and dissatisfaction enough when the amalgamation took place. But it is difficult fully to comprehend the dislocation of all things that the dissolution of the Staff Corps would cause. In a time of trouble there was a cry in England, for one hour of George Canning! Certainly twenty-four hours of Stanley at the India Board might do something for the Empire.—*Mofussilite, October* 9.

THE PRIZE RING.

(*Examiner, Sept.* 12.)

When Filch, in the *Beggar's Opera*, expresses his fear of being cut off in the flower of his youth, and his consequent thoughts of taking up and going to sea, Mrs. Peachum advises: "You should go to Hockley-in-the-Hole, and to Marybone, child, to learn valour: those are the schools that have bred so many brave men." And in these words the respectable Mrs. Peachum exhausted all the arguments for prize fighting. The ring is said to be the school in which brave men are bred, manly habits taught by example, and when we see all the virtues attributed to it, we have only to wonder how the national character survived the period of its disgrace and abeyance. For about twenty years prize fighting was given up, not, we are sorry to confess, in consequence of any improvement in feeling, but in consequence of the rogueries, to which the name of crosses was given, which destroyed all confidence in the reality of the conflicts, it having been settled beforehand which man was to win. All this is now forgotten, and the ring starts again with a new score, and its old favour. The quarter in which that favour lies is actually remarkable. Amongst the educated and refined may be found, here and there, apologists, admirers, and approvers of prize fighting, but to a man the low classes delight in it, and the lower you go the more prevalent and ardent is the taste. The thing may, indeed, be represented in a diagram. The basis of a pyramid is the taste of the dregs of the community, black-guards, ruffians, and thieves: for the ring and with every grade of ascent from this foundation, the thing narrowing and tapering, mounts up to the point where it ceases.

Out of a thousand of the dregs of the town taken at random, not one will be found who would not joyfully walk barefooted to a prize fight. Out of a thousand of the educated and refined class not we dare say ten per cent. as approvers? We think such an estimate excessive. But we have this certain datum, that the lower the nature and habits the more decided the taste for the ring. Every blackguard loves it, every ruffian, every thief. They are all initiated in the mysteries. They have the anatomy of every professed bruiser, and are critical on their methods of attack and defence. It is the talk of the gin shop, the ale house, the beer shop, of every haunt of the low and the vicious. In clubs and good society not a word is ever heard about it, for though in those places the ring has its friends here and there they know better then to divulge, much less are they disposed to parade their peculiar taste.

What a curious company must have been that in the Paddington night train, specially despatched for a breach of the law. The pyramid was then reversed, the majority of the upper stratum, the minority of the lowest. But between the fine gentleman in the first-class carriage, and the rough, pickpocket holding on to the door, what a bond of sympathy! the same pleasure, the same pursuit; the man of dirt and rags and the man of professed nicety and refinement looking forward with equal zest to the same treat. The gentleman has the taste of the blackguard, and the blackguard the taste of the gentleman. That is the thing in common between them, under the unreal distinctions of broad cloth and shoddy. Disputes about taste are proverbially idle, but surely some suspicion of the correctness of a taste should be raised by the stamp of its possessors. The affinity between the ring and blackguardism and vulgarity should make repulsion for the classes who would hold themselves clear of those reprovables. Yet men who would be ashamed to confess the possession of anything else in common with costermongers, roughs, and pickpockets, will avow their share in the taste for seeing two men pound each other to jelly. What the worst take to with the greatest zest, they, the patrons of the ring, take to without seeing how it classes them morally and intellectually. What infallibly attracts the bad of every sort, attracts them also, arguing something in common where there ought to be nothing. Old and trite is the saying, that a man is known by his associates, and the character of his pleasures is in like manner unerringly marked by the companionship of his pleasures. If they herd him with all the worst, the lowest, the idle, the profligate, the criminal, the thing must be foul in its nature to have attraction for such natures. Some of a better order and respectable character, it is true, affect it; but the test of the thing is its favour with all the low and bad, and a blackguard or thief not an admirer of the prize ring is not to be found.

SIR JAMES HUDSON.

(*Examiner, Sept.* 12.)

The recall of Sir James Hudson has raised as great a hubbub in Italy and in the Italian papers as in England and its press. It has, indeed done at Turin what it has not accomplished here: disclosed certain matters which will prove curious and interesting in history. One of our contemporaries, in an eulogium upon the ex-Ambassador,—eulogium most heartily deserved,—boasted that it was Sir James who, by a personal interview and personal influence, obtained from Garibaldi the abandonment of one of his wildest and most dangerous schemes. This praise aroused the ire of the *Monarquia*, a Turinese print, which came forward to explain what the *Morning Post* had merely hinted.

According to this explanation, it would appear that the collection of troops, arms, and money by the Garibaldians, on a certain memorable occasion, was for the purpose of an expedition into Hungary. It was to land on the coast of Albania, was to march through the Herzegovina, there in a state of disturbance, and get through Servia into Hungary. The attempt which was afterwards made to invade the Tyrol from the vicinity of the Lake of Garda, and which was put down by the Italian Government, was only a feint.

When the English Government got wind of this expedition, or was told of it by the Austrians, who were much interested in preventing it, of course it was roused to the rescue. Not that our rulers at that time cared much for Austria. But great was their tenderness for Turkey. The mightiest of Christian potentates could be hurled from the throne without our caring for him; but the thought that the little finger of the Grand Turk should be touched, flung our Government into convulsions. "Damn the house of the Lords, but save the Hall," exclaimed Lord Althorp, very profanely, at the burning of Westminster. So say our rulers whenever fire breaks out in Europe,—Damn the Christians; but save, oh! save, the Sultan.

Sir James Hudson, therefore, received urgent orders to interfere and prevent this expedition. Downing Street, no doubt, meant that his Excellency should remonstrate with the King and with his Minister. Sir James, however, mistrusted both at that moment and in that affair. And, like a zealous servant anxious to execute the orders of Government, he went to the fountain head. This was Garibaldi. And the Ambassador made use of such argument that the adventurous chief give his word to abandon the projected expedition.

Sir James Hudson then, as always, executed his orders and did his duty effectually. But we are not so sure that it was either a wise or a fair policy, or a desirable result. For Garibaldi, finding himself provided with men and money, and the means of striking a blow, determined, since he could longer employ these against Austria, to turn them against Rome, and in order to get at Rome, against the Italian Government itself. Garibaldi in consequence directed the powers of the expedition towards Sicily, and instead of landing in Albania to get over the Danube, crossed from Sicily to Calabria to get at Rome. It would be difficult to describe the magnitude of the result. This was first the defeat and almost political death of Garibaldi himself at Aspromonte, the waste of all the resources gathered and intended for the conquest of Venice or Hungary, the total and sudden change wrought in the councils and the acts of the French Emperor, and finally, the convulsion and disappointments caused in Italy.

After this we know no more. But some allege that since this affair King Victor Emmanuel has not put trust or confidence in any minister or in any ambassador; that he feels himself, much to his dislike, more dependent upon France than he can avoid, and that he shows himself, not only at Constantinople, but in the regulation of the commercial treaties, not so favourable to England as to the Court of the Tuileries.

We can conceive, therefore, Italy and the Italian Court and Government to be so minded as that an English Minister might prefer making use of the diplomatic abilities of Sir James Hudson at Constantinople, for example, than at Turin. Here we have no certainty, we only conjecture. But of this also we may be assured, that the retention of Sir James Hudson at Turin is the desire, almost the requirement, of all Liberals in Italy and England.

We can only regret that Garibaldi was not allowed to prosecute his first intention. He had no design on Turkey, and there was not the least necessity, as far as Turkish interests were concerned, for our interference with him. We do not know whether he would have failed or would have succeeded; but we should not have been answerable for the issues of his enterprise. Our business was not to nurse Austria, but to leave Italian efforts free. These disclosures make Englishmen unpopular in Italy, and the influence of England less. For our meddling is regarded as one of the principal causes of the unfortunate business of Aspromonte, and the ruin of the hopes of the Italian Liberals.

A morning paper has undertaken to explain the cause of Sir James Hudson's removal, and does so by representing it as voluntary on his part. This, however, is incomplete, without telling us why Sir James Hudson has chosen to resign. It is certainly a very difficult thing to explain. For both diplomatists are bound to silence, and Goverment cannot disclose all reasons of such change. They constitute a subject on which the public must be greatly in the dark; and where it is so, to strike blows and cast imputations is unwise. We shall not, however, be left without fresh lights and disclosures respecting Italy and our Envoy.

Of the statement that Sir James Hudson himself wished to retire from the post in which he is the most efficient of all possible representatives of England, we can only say that, in that case, the question is at an end. For Sir James, on whom we do not hear that health is broken or that private affairs are urgent, is a worse patriot than we take him to be, if the Government expressing cordially the strong wish of his country, cannot induce him to retract a resignation that both Italy and England are unwilling to accept.

POLITE RUFFIANISM.

(*London Review, Sept.* 12.)

The literary patronage of pugilism has advanced another stage. There was something indirect and tentative in its early steps. An excuse was first sought in the garotting panic, in the dark evenings of last November, for commending "the study of an art, too much neglected amongst us." The time had not yet come to urge the revival, as a mere sensational amusement, for that ugly trade in clenched fists and battered faces which flourished under the Regency, and in those days of fashionable debauchery when George IV. was king. It was, therefore, more plausibly advocated as a measure of public utility, in order that the Londoner might be qualified for personal self-defence. Some of us had been frightened by the street exploits of a gang of midnight robbers and stranglers, who for a time escaped the vigilance of our police. There was a popular apprehension that the regular forces of public security were quite unable to maintain the Queen's peace and the law of the land. We were told, therefore, to encourage a set of venal pothouse champions, who will bruise each other's visages, for a given sum of money, in defence for the law and peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And if this proposal was logically inappropriate, it was at the same time no less practically inefficient to remedy the evil. For, granting that the city highwaymen should be encountered thus singly, with their own weapons handled in their own way, it might rather have been advisable for us all to have taken lessons in garotting, or in the use of the deadly bludgeon, from the school of professional instructors duly certified with a Home-office ticket of leave. *Fas ex ab hoste doceri.* Among those skilful and experienced practitioners, whose high proficiency was attested last Christmas by the sentence of Baron Bramwell at the Central Criminal Court, there were some who could have taught us, far better than all the science of the P.R., how to elude the dreaded "hug," or the sudden knock-down blow, administered by the stealthy followers of our nocturnal walks. Indeed, as we took leave at that very time to point out, a considerable knowledge of boxing,—which, apart from the degrading associations of the P.R., is not a bad thing in itself,—might avail a man very little against that peculiar danger. It is of no use to be expert in the artifices of the feint and parry with an antagonist who does not stand in your front, but grapples your throat from behind. The art of wrestling, a manly and bloodless pastime, a true old English sport, would be much more likely to serve your turn at close quarters with those ferocious street-robbers, who may now, for aught we know, be laying their plans for another winter campaign. But we had enough to say for the art of wrestling in our paper of last week.

As for this old stale pretext of the utility, for defensive purposes, of a most offensive practice, that is an argument which, if it was ever seriously advanced, would seem to be no longer relied on, for the *Saturday Review* now declares that prize-fighting is to be tolerated, simply because there are some people who like it. It is, then, an axiom with our contemporary, that all people should be freely indulged with every sort of entertainment that they happened to like. Is this, without exception, to be henceforth understood? There are still, we believe, a good many people, in some parts of England, who, with Lord Hastings, like cock-fighting, not only for six days of the week, but on Sunday also; and who would, perhaps, like a good bout of bear-baiting or bull-baiting, if the local magistracy were minded to allow a revival of those ancient sports. We have no doubt that a good many people would like a Spanish bull-fight, if it be imported for their peculiar gratification. It is even conceivable that, by a gradual depravation of the popular taste, they might, in one or two generations, be brought to like a mortal combat of armed gladiators, or a fight of men with beasts, copied from the sanguinary entertainments of Imperial Rome. In the course of another century, we can almost imagine, a corrupt and effeminate race, ever greedy for a new "sensation," might come rather to like the spectacle of wholesale human sacrifices, like those of Carthage or Dahomey; for there is a certain stage of effete and luxurious civilization at which the most ferocious appetites and horrible tastes of the savage are apt to reappear. We will ask the *Saturday Review*, Would it there be a sufficient answer, if one were to object to these exhibitions, for a journalist of the period to say, "There are people who do not like sports and spectacles of slaughter but there are other people who do like them?" Is this a conclusive reply, even at the present day, to those who find fault with the popular fondness for such performances as the perilous high-rope-walking at Cremorne and Aston Park? Let us waive the question of legislative interference. The censorship of public opinion at least may here be applied. It is surely the duty of a journalist to blame those exhibitions which are offensive to morality and good taste, or in any way pernicious to the community. We cannot, then, in the first place, allow that our condemnation of the Prize Ring is "uncalled for," simply because "there are people who like it." But since our contemporary is one of *those* people, we are content, for once, to examine what it is that he likes. We will take his own description, not of the late prize-fight, which he tried to see last week, and which he failed, after all, to see or to describe—but of the preliminary scenes, which he *has* described vividly enough. Still, we are far from admitting his claim to an unlimited toleration of whatever amusement he and those who are likeminded can find to their taste.

So, then, we find that there is a journalist of immense pretensions to superior culture and refinement, who affects, for his part, to like "prize-fighting" very much indeed. That is, we presume, he likes to amuse himself by seeing a couple of other men fighting, whilst he safely and serenely looks on. He likes, without any personal risk of his own, to see another man's jaw broken by the blow of another man's fist. For many months past, as we have observed, he has been hankering for an opportunity of enjoying this spectacle. He has been ambitious of thus graduating in the fast life of that class of men about town, who are distinguished by the knowing and familiar tone of their allusion to the Turf and the Ring. It would not do for him always to borrow this precious lore at second-hand, from the pages of the sporting newspapers. He must, like the Dukes of Hotspur, Harry Poker, "make himself to the personal acquaintance of "The Game Chicken," and gain admittance to the inner parlour of the Boozing Crib. He must "get the office" to go and see the next affair of fists. This privilege might, we suppose, have been purchased with a small pecuniary bounty by any ordinary man whose indiscreet curiosity led him into that disreputable region. But a literary gentleman, who contributes to the *Saturday Review* was not to be let off so easily. That journal, probably, has many readers among the idle men of pleasure and fashion, to whom the P.R. looks for its support. It was, therefore, of some importance to those who, either as principal performers, as seconds or contractors, backers or umpires, are interested in prize-fighting as a profession and trade, that they should get it well advertised in the *Saturday Review*. They have accordingly taken advantage of one of its contributors who was eager to become intimate with the lower varieties of "fast life," and he has been induced to apply his talents and opportunities to their service.

The first symptom of this influence was perceptible some time ago in that transparently fallacious argument for pugilism to which we have already referred. It was then publicy announced that Tom King and Jem Mace, the rival claimants of the champion's belt, were in future "to be heard of" at the office of the *Saturday Review*. We have, accordingly, since heard a good deal of them in that highly cultivated quarter. Their height to an inch, their weight to a stone, their length of arm and style of fighting, were minutely compared on that occasion when they met in the Essex Marshes to beat each other, like brave men as no doubt they are, for the amusement of those aristocratic amateurs of pugilism who can afford, for about the cost of a box at the Opera, to secure a place in the Ring. Still, there was a secondary object in this information, which will be satisfactory neither to the editorial councils nor to the vanity of a sporting contributor. The *Saturday Review* had, indeed, shown a friendly countenance to the P.R.; and the betting business, in contemplation of the fight between Jem Mace and Joe Goss, was all the more lively and profitable, since those high literary auspices had been vouchsafed. The P.R. was much indebted to the Saturday for the pains it has taken to identify it more completely with the P.R., whose grimy social reputation might thus be furnished up, through an avowed intimacy with the *soi-disant* arbiter of academic and fashionable society.

In short, the interest of the P.R. called for the attendance of a special reporter or representative of the S.R., at the coming fight between Jem dan Joe. The gentleman who already, though at an admiring distance, had begun the practices of pugilism in that journal, was nothing loth, as we have observed, to undergo a personal initiation into the charmed circle. It is a circle, probably, from which education had previously kept him aloof. For the description he wrote last week is evidently the work of a novice. Whether he was really alarmed, or even scandalized, by the behaviour and conversation of those boon companions who sat up with him "boozing and smoking" all night at a low public-house we may, not, in the absence of a distinct confession, attempt to decide. He was, however, "properly accredited" to their society either by his "appearance," or else by the "introduction" which he brought. And he tells us that the "blackguards" treated him with a certain respect and consideration, which they usually show to those whom they take for a gentleman." We thence infer that he gained admission, in spite of his "appearance," by virtue of an "introduction" from their literary ally. He had "got the office" from the *Saturday Review*. The choice spirits assembled in that pot-house parlour would require no other credentials of his worthiness to sit down amongst them. Long and late their nocturnal orgies endured, with outrage to speech and to respectable society, but of such glimmering of intellect as had escaped extinguishment in beer and gin." At last, the unaccustomed visitor was fain to lie down and "try to sleep," upon a bench at one end of the room, while "the more select" (and better seasoned)" portion of the guests continued their night's revels at the other." The pencil of a Hogarth or a Cruikshank should have preserved this interesting scene, for the portrait of a literary gentleman, overcome with the drowsiness of alcoholic fumes, prostrate on a bench in this queer company; inviting, by his helpless condition, the "familiar, not to say affectionate" solicitude of some ragged and sodden hanger-on of the house," who kindly promises to escort him to the right next morning, and so protect him against the frights of the Ring. There is something very touching in this narrative of "the pursuit of prize-fighting under existing difficulties," which excites our sympathy for an adventurous contributor, whose services to our contemporary cannot be too highly paid. The *London Review* is not so zealously served. We may frankly confess that there is no very great upon our own existence, if we devote himself to the interests of this journal as to pass a whole night of nameless horrors in that vile company, on the eve of a prize-fight to "get the office" for an illegal bruising match to take place in Wiltshire next day. It would have been a subject of sincere condolence if anything worse had befallen this gentleman, or, to quote his own modest self-description, one of "those whom they call gentlemen." This is the sneering expression, which, having been tendered for change to the waiter at the public house, was by him unconsciously mislaid. We follow, with equal interest, the writer's account of his journey down to Wootton Bassett in the special train. We commend his affability in talking so freely with the intruders, dirty-faced and dirty-handed as they were, and sadly "dilapidated" in their clothing, who scrambled into his first-class carriage at the Paddington Station. To one of these strange travelling companions, indeed, he seems to have been indebted for an act of substantial good-fellowship, which deserved his favourable testimony on behalf of their class, who "are not all thieves as well as blackguards." On his return journey from Wootten Bassett, feeling somewhat hungry, since he had started, as he says, "rather seedy" from having been out all night," he thankfully accepted an offer to divide three mutton-chops, which one of them hospitably produced, along with tobacco, matches, and a few coppers, from the lowest depth of his trousers' pocket. With such an example of fraternal courtesy before us, we are inclined to agree that "there are generous instincts even in the London rough who hangs about public-houses, and learns to talk of prize-fights." The *Saturday Reviewer* shall have the benefit of this admission. Even in the P.R., which may indifferently stand for the initials of Polite Ruffianism or of the Prize Ring, let us not deny that a certain kind of merit is to be found. Audacity, in pugilism or in journalism, is merit of a certain kind. A certain kind of notoriety is thus deserved and gained. Let this be the recompence of literary powers, when used to commend the follies and the vices of what is called Fast Life. Whether such a reputation be desirable, is a matter of taste. "There are people who do not like it, and there are people who do."

THE NEW HOTEL MANIA.

(*London Review.*)

Every fifteen years or so the British public appears to be in a humour to be wheedled. Things having gone well with them, the memory of the last grand speculative mania having worn out, or a new generation having sprung up in total ignorance of the grand smash which occurred in their fathers' days, a great number of the population stand ready to be wheedled. Their pockets are full: they look in vain for some profitable investments, and just in the very nick of time the wheedler comes upon the scene. What bait shall be held out to these gaping-mouthed fish that rush wildly after any plausible sprat? Not railways; the smart of the old hook still rankles in the leathern mouths of some knowing old gudgeons; not mines; they have been long blown upon; it must be something new, spiced with the flavour of progress—Mammoth hotels, in which every man shall be treated as a prince, and have to pay a reckoning little above the means of a peasent! If we look in the *Times* any morning, we are astonished to find the number of possible palaces that are dangled before our noses, pictured in language that Robins would have envied. Every quarter of this great metropolis that is in the least degree eligible has been appropriated, and the most glowing prospects are unfolded to the public gaze. How is it these mines of wealth have only just been discovered? We will not deny that great metropolitan hotels are a necessary result of great lines of railway converging upon the capital. Neither is it, we think, doubtful that such establishments are wisely placed at the termini of these lines. We will concede that the time is ripe for a thorough revolution in their management and method of construction. Nevertheless, we are thunderstruck at the rate at which this reform is progressing. And we ask the public—at least, that portion of it which is not yet in the directors' net, to pause a moment, and ask why this sudden rush into this new kind appeals to the grand success achieved by the Great Western Hotel Company. A dividend of 35 per cent., paid out of money earned, settles the question as to the profitable nature of the business done in that particular hotel. Therefore shareholders have nothing to do but to give their names as soon as possible, and five per cent. is offered for their money as soon as deposited. There is a suspicious look about this offer to begin with, which should induce the public to be threatening either any province of Germany, or any of the non-German possessions of Austria. The Grand Duke of Baden, whose territories lie contiguous to France, not unnaturally objects to such a disclosure of the real views of the Court of Vienna; for upon his fertile and defenceless realm the avenging wrath of his French neighbour would first and most easily descend, whenever a Baden contingent should involuntarily be brought into conflict with French troops in Italy or elsewhere. It was, as may be recollected, the failure of Austria to exact such contributive aid from Germany in 1859 that led her to conclude the precipitate peace of Villafranca; and a recurrence of such contingency is the sole evil against which the advisers of her Imperial chief would now guard themselves by modifying the constitution of the Diet. They would put plenty of bones and bitter herbs in the broth, but no meat.

The Volunteer Convention of ex-Representatives of 1848, and members of various local parliaments still subsisting, happened to meet at Frankfort simultaneously with the conclave of crowned heads. They saw clearly through the thin deceit, and did not hesitate to warn their countrymen against being duped into acquiescence. Unification of police, laws of conscription, and measures for the control of the press, had but small merit in their eyes, where no prospect was held forth of executive responsibility to a people freely represented in a popular assembly. The Austrian monarch proposes a Directory of five sovereign princes, with a Federal senate or council, for purposes of customs, whose members are to be nominated likewise by them; and a Lower house, which is to meet only once in three years, and of which one-third is to be named by the aristocratic Chambers of the different States, and two-thirds by the Elective Chambers therein. By this contrivance, it is palpably intended to render the exercise of any effective control by public opinion over the secret and sudden resolves of the governing power, absolutely impossible. Indirect election is the darling nostrum of all German system-mongers; and the little experience we have had of it in this country fully justifies the suspicion and dislike with which it is regarded by our Continental neighbours. All that is necessary, in fact, under this delusive method of representation is to secure, by corrupt management, a majority of the first or subordinate elective body; and then choice of tools in the higher assembly follows as a matter of course. All means of protest then, of exposure, or of argument, by a courageous minority are prevented: and to secure the venal subserviency of the intermediate body who are to act as secondary electors, local pressure and central corruption are sure to be combined. For Imperial interests the secret service money of Vienna would henceforth become applicable, and would soon be applied, wherever a local election was doubtful. It would be the inauguration of a huge system of joint-stock trickery; and the only unity that would be accomplished thereby would be a uniformity of truckling. The corn would everywhere be doubly sifted, but only more effectually to secure the chaff.

So flagrant, indeed, does this fault in the Austrian project appear, that even Count Bismark sees it; and, drawing his blundering bow at a venture, hits the blot. After giving half-a-dozen wretchedly bad reasons for the refusal of King William to appear at Frankfort, he adds an excellent and unanswerable one in the following terms:

"The Royal Government of Prussia has not deemed the moment well chosen for taking the initiative in a Reform bill; but if the Government is forced to explain itself on this subject I can only refer to the considerations laid down in our note on the question of the Delegates in the session of January 28, in this year, and to reiterate the declaration, that no representative assembly of the German people *elected according to population, and by direct vote*, and having a right to deliberate on questions relative to the interests of the Germanic Confederation, can alone form the basis of institutions in favor of which the Prussian Government might renounce any part of its anatomy, without doing serious injury to the interests of its own subjects and to the political position of Prussia."

The style of this declaration is about as bad as its meaning is good. But something was necessary, perhaps, to remind us whence it came; and as the matter never would, since that is far above and beyond the usual stretch of the Bismarkian wit, we take the manner to express the nature of the creature who gives voice. When Balaam was admonished by the eloquence of his donkey, he did not, we suppose, pause to criticise the asinine peculiarities in manner of delivery; and when a von Bismark breaks out into reason, let us profit by the portent and be thankful.

Federalism, which political philosophers have extolled as the highest species of government, is indeed full of difficulties in the working under any circumstances. But a Federalism of unequal kings, which promises chambers to register their freaks and follies is a very burlesque on the notion of the thing. Nothing can compensate small localisms for the loss of their parochial importance, but the all-pervading and all-absorbing sympathy awakened by participation in a self-asserting nation-hood. It is no compensation; on the contrary, it is a mere aggravation of the misery and weakness, to think that the car of unfeeling greatness, and compelled at all times, at whatsoever cost of ease, or interest, or self-respect, to drag, tumble, and trot after it thorough dust and mire. When the Austrian scheme is thoroughly understood, involving as it does unlimited sacrifices, and conferring no appreciable increase of power on the subject millions after whose blood and money its authors lust, it will be regretted and execrated as all such schemes deserve to be. Then will be the time to remind King William and his Minister of their counter-bidding. It is now made probably for spite, and in the mere spirit of mischief. But it is sound and true, though it is they who offer it, and it is a bid which they must never be permitted to forget or to withdraw.

THE FRANKFORT FARCE.

(*Examiner.*)

A favourite piece at one of the *vaudeville* theatres of Paris some years ago was *First-Soup without Meat*: the fun consisting in the cunning devices of the sanguine cook, all of which were in turn discredited by impatient and intrusive guests, who ended by pitching the worthless concoction out of window. The arts and labours of the Imperial *chef* at Frankfort are likely to be attended by a similar fate. All his sides and apprentices (save one lucky rival and one little half-witted boy) welcomed his appearance in the Federal kitchen with loud praises and prayers for the success of the grand experiment; and they have ever since been running about in their paper caps, gesticulating, wrangling, and in the intervals eating and drinking prodigiously, while the august and apostolic artificer drew one withered herb after another out of his pocket, and with mystic solemnity threw it into the seething pot. But all the time, in the casement were peeping, and in at the door were shouting, those for whom the curious mixture of tasteless and noxious ingredients was said to be meant as an all-sufficient diet. "That's the old stuff we are sick of," cried one; "there is no use in trying any more of that," cried another

BUBBLES OF ABSOLUTISM.

(Examiner, Sept. 12.)

In the Royal game of bubble-blowing each player takes his turn. There is a certain courtesy among empires and Emperors that forbids any two bubbles to be blown at exactly the same time. Attention is not thus distracted, nor the danger incurred of mutual dispersion by collision. Each brilliant and brittle orb of froth is in this way permitted to rise and float for a brief space, without a rival, in the listless air; and not till it is about to vanish is another soapy phantom seen. The sultry stillness of the political atmosphere, which some think ominous of thunder-storms, and of which most of us are grown weary, is particularly propitious to the pastime with which Continental crowned heads seek to amuse themselves, and to bamboozle the beholders. We have lately had, in quick succession, a series of these highly-coloured and empty emanations, of the sovereign knack of puffing.

First there was the tri-coloured bubble of Imperial Sympathy for Poland, radiant with all heroic tints and glittering as with warlike sheen. Imperial France had liberated Italy, and was about to liberate Poland. Every *gobemouche* raised his wondering eyes, and opened his credulous mouth as the Bonapartist phantom swam before him, and gradually soared on its portentous way, in a Northerly direction.

Next came a more solid-looking sphere betraying its black and yellow origin, on which were streaks of more than thirty different hues, all which the spectators were told to watch, as they were blending into one. But before the promise of German unity was realized, at the touch of a contemptible paper pellet, from the weakest of envious hands, the Austrian delusion burst suddenly and disappeared, leaving no trace behind.

Hardly was it gone before every solemn mouth in Europe began to gape at a bigger bubble than either of the others, white as the light and pure as the snow of autocratic beneficence. Tyranny was about to turn into liberalism; and the ruffian lust of lawless oppression was about to saddle and bridle itself with the harness of law. Never had so grand a spectacle been presented to the eyes of vulgar men. Cruelty had laid an egg; and when the bird nipped the shell, the offspring would prove to be freedom. "A miracle! A "miracle!" was everywhere the cry. Russia was to have a Constitution: none of your slow-growing, tap-rooted, old-fashioned productions of the alluvial soil of progress; but a grand colossal system, come out of nothing, rooted in nothing and capable of being reduced by its maker to nothing as readily as he had formed it. It was wondrous to see how grave politicians, with didactic pen in hand, and discerning spectacles on nose, gazed wistfully at the Russian bubble as it rolled Westwards. Never was anything seen so noble or assuring. Its comprehensive magnitude bespoke the greatness of him whose breath had blown it into being. And how could anybody doubt the durability of a structure so vast, and in its nature so emblematic of resistless sway? Low unbelievers in the beneficence of irresponsible power and poor plodding plebeian politicians might croak about the want of guarantees for permanency, and in their mean and miserable way seek to compare a constitution by Imperial ukase with those growing out of democratic rights and forms; but all truly enlightened friends of conservative order must join in thanksgiving to the Imperial author of all Russian good, and worship the bubble which the Czar Alexander had sent up. The fractious Poles who kept on fighting as it passed over their heads without once pausing to look at it, were plainly told that they would do well to abandon their obstinacy and folly, and take to the habits of passive obedience and non-resistance, in favour with their Oriental-like masters. When a gracious bubble blown by Imperial lips was in sight, Europe would not tolerate them in persisting to wage war for liberty of conscience, national independence, and all that sort of thing. Their duty was forthwith to make their submission to their merciful lord and master, the Czar, who said he was going to do such great things for them in common with the rest of his multitudinous subjects. We ventured, upon the contrary, to bid the Poles fight on, as bubble constitution or no bubble, as it could certainly be of no consequence to them.

A very little time has elapsed, and already the Muscovite will-o'-the-wisp is going one. Will our sagacious friends be good enough to say now, what would have been thought of the Poles had they been gulled by the phantasm? As Byron sang long ago to the children of Hellas, when they were offered the patronage of St. Petersburg and admonished by some time-servers amongst ourselves to come to terms with the Czar:

> Greeks only should free Greece!
> Nor the Barbarian with his mask of peace:
> How should the Autocrat of bondage be
> A king of serfs, and set the nations free?

But here is another bubble,—palpable, pretentious, and of a pale Prussian blue. It is now the turn of Germany to have its day, by divine augury, with the help of Count Bismark, Sovereign of all the Prussias. The Brandenburg bubble is no mere threat of war, of Federal unity, or of constitutional freedom; but it comprehends, and is compounded of, all three. Behold a most incredible thing,—the Court of Berlin is to have a great policy! The dynastic biddings of Vienna for the lead in Federal unity are to be outdone by democratic offers of national representation; the Press is to be emancipated, and a free Parliament called; and the army is to be mobilized until it shall display a force of 350,000 men. He that hath ears like an ass, let him set them. But who else will believe? Manifestly not the recently spurned and exasperated people of Prussia, who read in all the vapourings of their misrulers, and their late born claims to domestic and national confidence, nothing but the spiteful incoherence of sorely perplexed men. They will return again to the legislature the majority who resisted so wisely and so well, with so much tenacity, yet with so much temper, all the attempts of an infatuated monarch and his imbecile ministers to drive them from the path of Constitutional law in despair of breaking their resolute array. Von Bismark and his colleagues dismissed them to their homes; and the next day published an edict suspending the liberty of the Press. The first duty of the new chamber will be to exact a strict account from those who authorised that act of scandalous usurpation. Is it possible that the Ministers of King William imagine they can escape parliamentary trial and punishment by merely rescinding their audacious decree? This would indeed be to carry a step further the Roupell doctrine of restitution, that when a man has eaten and drunk all the profits of a forgery, the best thing he can do is to turn king's evidence upon himself, and set up the true owners to their lawful title. He, unhappy man, was content to look the consequences of such a reparative act of Justice in the face, and to submit, in order to its completion, to ignominy and in incarceration for life. Has Count Miss-mark calculated correctly the consequences of his self-condemnation? We doubt it exceedingly. We rather fear that the old leaven continues to work in the Cabinet of Prussia, and that the speculation is entertained there of getting out of all domestic troubles and difficulties by a bold stroke for the headship of Germany. Herr Goltz, it is said, takes the credit of having devised this scheme as part of a new policy, another prominent item of which is an alliance with France and Russia. To punish Austria's temerity at the Frankfort Congress in openly avowing that unification was requisite as a defence against French encroachment, it is quite possible that the facile and flexible Jord of the Tuileries may go so far into the proposed scheme as to frighten the Court of Vienna out of its wits. But unless something more is to be done in Italy next year, which we must be permitted to doubt, it is not conceivable that even the Berlin Cabinet should co-operate with the French in seriously wounding or humbling any German Power; and meanwhile, what is to come of such associations in a constitutional point of view? Is it from M. de Persigny or the Duke de Morny that penitent rulers in Prussia, professing to make amends for past misdeeds, are likely to learn respect for popular right or parliamentary rule? The very imputation of such counsel will be enough to damn every dubious act and equivocal expression. The close alliance of the Court of Prussia with that of the Czar has ever been a source of uneasiness and a cause of watchfulness to German patriots of all shades of opinion. But how will their misgivings be darkened when one hand is given to despotism on the Neva and the other to despotism on the Seine?

No solid or lasting good can ever come to Germany or to any other country from sudden alliances and secret compacts with arbitrary foreign governments like those above named. The more cunningly devised, and the more closely their conditions are kept, the graver cause there must ever be for suspicion as to the actuating motives and eventual aims of those who embark in them. Absolutism may diplomatize and bargain with absolutism; and three irresponsible tyrannies may combine together to overreach or waylay a defenceless neighbour. But, for good purposes, secrecy is a sorry method; and for a free people, or a people aspiring to be free, it is as the staff upon which, if a man lean, it shall pierce his hand. If the Prussian people are ambitious to become chief among their united German brethren at some future day, they must, in the first instance, show that they are capable of ruling themselves; and incapable of being browbeaten or bubbled by such men as the present King and his Ministers. As far as they have gone in resistance they have done well. But they have yet much more to do; and above and before all other things it is necessary that they should displace and banish from office for ever the men who now usurp the Government in their name.

Business Announcements.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprise his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

No. 20, Medow Street.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Golosbed Canvas Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs 28
Do.	Do.	best „	„ 37
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	„ 40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			„ 32
Do.	Do.		„ 33
Do.	Do.	best	„ 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	„ 65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	„ 54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks			Rs. 8
Do. 8 „	Do.		„ 15
Do. 1 „	Tudor Clocks with Alarm		„ 14
Do. 8 „	Do.	do.	„ 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Tmp Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do.	„ 3 12
Do. Youth's do.	„ 3 0
Do. do.	„ 1 8
Do. All Cane Spring Handle Bats	„ 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	„ 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1	„ 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.	
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	„ 6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.	

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¼ in. each.....Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* / CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3.3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 8

BOX CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in. each.....Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in. each..... „ 14 to 17

SAFE with Patent Locks..... „ 125 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	.....each	...Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7½	„ 4½	„ 3	„	„	„	20 0
No. 1	— 9	„ 5½	„ 3½	„	„	„	21 0
No. 2	— 9¾	„ 6	„ 3½	„	„	„	23 0
No. 3	—10½	„ 6	„ 4	„	„	„	25 0
No. 4	—12	„ 7	„ 5	„	„	„	28 0
No. 5	—13	„ 8	„ 5½	„	„	„	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	.....each	...Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	„ 9½	„ 6½	„	„	„	28 0
No. 3	—17½	„ 10½	„ 7½	„	„	„	33 0
No. 4	—19	„ 12½	„ 7½	„	„	„	39 0

DESK BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	.....each	...Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16½	„ 12½	„ 11	„	„	„	30 0
No. 6	—23½	„ 16½	„ 16½	„	„	„	45 0

DESPATCH BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	.....each	...Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.

RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.

COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail..

The original stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.

PIANOFORTES.—The best going, at the lowest prices.

MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.

MESS STORES and of all kinds.

WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufactures.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angola Shirts, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Kureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill the newest designs of Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Scent and Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years. Rs. 225.

Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 200.

Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years. Rs. 90.

Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 75.

Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London. Rs. 135.

Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 175.

Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones. Rs. 80.

Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 65.

Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted. Rs. 85.

Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 75.

Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit. Rs. 40.

Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 35.

Best made Gold Levers, by Peter. Rs. 60.

Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 55.

Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck. Rs. 55.

Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 30.

Of Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Wrist Buckles.

Large assortment Paliquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to 60.

Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter. Rs. 25.

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.

Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblets, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Ivorine Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very finest make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits. Rs. 30.

Royal Arch „ „

Master Masons Apron. Rs. 15.

Do „ Sash. Rs. 15.

Rose Croix Jewels. Rs. 10.

German Silver Kt. 1. Star in case. Rs. 20.

Kt. 2. Pattee Cross. Rs. 10.

Royal Arch Border Lockut Jewels. Rs. 30.

Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel. Rs. 15.

Feast Masonic Jewels Silver Bangles and case. Rs. 14.

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remit ance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe; on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	.....2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do.	Do. .....2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand	.....1s. 11½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	...frs. 2-57 cts.	„
3 Do.	Do. ... „ 2-54 „	„
On Demand	..... „ 2-53 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNT, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rup.
„ „ „	„	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „	„	3	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
„ „ „	„	2	do.	2s. 0d. do.
„ „ „	„	1	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „	„	On demand		1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland	} On demand			
On Ireland				

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negotiate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	do.	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 6th Oct. 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at	2s.	0¾d. „
3 Do.	at	2s.	0¼d. „
2 Do.	at	1s.	11½d. „
1 Do.	at	1s.	11½d. „
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s.	11½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 17th August 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR A. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account		2 per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain	.....	3 „
„ 6	„	...5 „
„ 12	„	...6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities receive for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac of Rs. per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	„ 6	„	„	5	„ „
Do.	„ 12	„	„	6	„ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s.	11½d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
„	4	do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. „
„	3	do.	.....	2s. 0½d. „
„	2	do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. „
„	1	do.	.....	2s. „
On demand			.....	1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland	do.		...	1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland	do.		...	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 „
Do. do. 3 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA,